

For Two Years.—The struggle is over, and law and justice for a time, have been the remorseless tread of wrong and oppression. No matter how much we may deplore the result of the recent election, we should never flatter, flatter or brag in the high, noble work which the Conservative party undertook to do. It must be borne in mind that we were striving to overcome, with reason, truth and justice, a set of office holders utterly bereft of principle or honor, and who, with the spirit of the incarnate fiend, arrayed against the intelligence and wealth of the land, a horde of ignorant and irresponsible men just emerged from the bonds of slavery. The radical party, were they sincere in their pretensions, might be excused for what they have done, but it is a notorious fact, now known from one extreme of the Union to the other, that they were not working for the negro's good, but for the sole purpose of keeping themselves in power. Soon light will begin to break in upon the negro's beclouded mind, and he, from bitter experience, will be made to feel how badly he has been wronged and cheated by those who claimed to be his friends before the day of election. Then he will be wanted—he could aid and assist; the work is over, and now, to use the words of the distinguished editor of the Memphis Appeal, like a lemon that has been squeezed, he is of no further use, and can stand aside for two years uncareful and unknown. Now and then a radical paper may devote a line or two to them, as a people, when it pays, but no polite, anxious aspirant for office in Brownlow's Legislature or Stevens' Congress will take them arm-in-arm, kiss their babies, or grasp them by the hand; no more will they hear of Forty acres or the dangers of re-enslavement. These were tricks and devices gotten up to lull them for the time, and most effectually did they answer all purposes. Exposure and re-action will come; then the hour of victory dawns, and the man that belonged to a loyal league or voted the Brownlow ticket will be ashamed to own it. Inaction and dependency crippled the Conservative cause. Had the disfranchised visited the polls and exerted their influence, as they should have done, W. G. Brownlow and the long list of radicals elected to office would have been buried beneath the political billows forever. Those who worked for the Conservative ticket and a just cause, carry with them the consciousness of having done their duty, while those who failed to exert themselves in the cause of justice and equal laws will have ample cause in the next ten years to deeply regret their inaction. Even in two years hence, if we greatly mistake not, they will reap bitter fruit from the seed planted on the first day of the present month. What change in the future can we hope for?—how much have we just cause to apprehend? To the first question, we answer, none on earth! to the second the answer comes as swift as the winged lightning—everything that will go to degrade, cripple, rob and plunder! In all candor, we ask, what does the radical party propose to do that they have not done? The answer comes: Levy additional taxes, keep the militia upon us, injure commerce, pass a merciless indemnifying bill, and continue to feed and fatten off the hard earnings of an impoverished people. If the answers we give to the questions are not correct, we appeal to the Radical Press for information, and ask them wherein they propose to ameliorate the condition of distressed Tennessee. Will they do it? Can they do it, and tell the truth?

**News from Home.**

The Nashville Press and Times, a paper devoted to extreme radical men and their stealings from honest people, has a Bolivar correspondent, whom we suppose, will be made a special pet of on account of his wonderful powers of observation. Possibly he's an aspirant—possibly an ass of another kind; however, it would be best for A. J. Fletcher, the god of the *Quintines*, sometimes called Mercer, to keep a sharp lookout, or this new found correspondent might beat him at his own game, I—y, joking, we mean! Read the following which we clip from the paper above referred to, of date Aug. 5th, and you will pronounce it the "hugest" joke of the season:

**DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN HARDENMAN.**  
BOLIVAR, August 2, 1887.  
Hon. A. J. Fletcher—Dear Sir: The election closed here yesterday. All things passed off in good order. Mr. Etheridge has carried this county by over one hundred votes. This county has elected a Conservative to the Legislature over Mr. Woodson (Rad) by a small majority, with three Conservatives in the race. This was done by using bogus tickets, and swapping off—negroes stampeded or intimidated, so they would not vote, or did not vote here, save the Conservative ticket, Brownlow only getting five votes from a poll of over 150 in the town of Bolivar, where there were two or three hundred negroes.

Having read what the Bolivar correspondent says about "democratic frauds in Hardenman," we suppose it would not be out of place to ask the same individual to show up the radical side of the picture and let us know, through the Press and Times of course, how Mississippi negroes voted at the junction; may be some of them, *poor fellows*, were not allowed to vote there!

Memphis papers are advising the formation of organizations for the purpose of inducing poor white people to immigrate to this State. We pity the fool that would leave a land of comparative freedom and bring his wife and babies to a place where negro superiority, high taxes and militia cabinets hold high carnival over the buried liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race. Induce immigration to Tennessee? Why the thing can't be done until a change for the better comes over her people. Freedom, equality, law, peace, order and low taxes are the great levers that attract attention. Mo sane man will say that Tennessee is a whit better off to-day than down-trodden Ireland or broken-hearted Poland.

All hopes of the recovery of "Poor Carolina" have vanished.

**THE MURDER OF MRS. SURRATT.**

Newspaper readers are familiar with many incidents connected with the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of Mrs. Surritt, said to be one of the guilty persons who participated in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, at Washington, on the 14th of April, 1864. At the trial, before a Military Commission, it will also be remembered, that no positive evidence as to her guilt was established, while on the other hand nothing but circumstantial evidence was produced, and that, too, of a flimsy nature. After being condemned to suffer death, the findings of the Commission were sent to President Johnson for approval. Accompanying the document was a recommendation for mercy. This recommendation never reached the President, and he signed the death warrant, which, in all probability, he would not have done had he seen it. Soon after the execution many dark hints were thrown out to the effect that something was wrong, and even leading papers and able writers decried boldly that an innocent woman had been murdered. Time passed. Another of the supposed accomplices of Booth was arrested—a son of unfortunate Mrs. Surritt—and whose trial has been going on at Washington for weeks, during the course of which many strange things have come to light, among which is the identical recommendation that the President failed to see. It has been charged that Andrew Johnson signed the death warrant after having read the recommendation for mercy; this charge he now refutes, and in order to give light to our readers on one of the bloodiest pages of American history, we print below the plea for mercy and the President's denial of the charges made against him, from which it can be easily seen that he was innocent of striking a blow at an aged and christian woman. O, Stanton, Stanton! what thoughts keep your soulless eyes from calm repose! Here are the facts:

"The undersigned, members of the Military Commission detailed to try Mary E. Surritt and others, for the conspiracy and murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, especially pray the President, in consideration of the sex and age of the said Mary E. Surritt, if he can, upon all the facts of the case, find it consistent with his views of duty to the country, to commute the sentence of death which the Court have been constrained to pronounce, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Respectfully submitted. Signed: D. G. Hunter, Major General, President; A. Avery Knuts, Brigadier General; B. D. Foster, Brigadier General; General; Chas. H. Tompkins, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M."

The recommendation was drawn up by Hon. John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, and the following members of the Commission: B. D. Foster, Brigadier General; A. P. Howe, F. M. Harris, and Col. D. R. Glendearing. Now for the denial of the charge. A Washington Telegram of the 6th says: President Johnson unequivocally denies the report regarding his action upon the papers and finding of the court in the assassination trial. They were first submitted to the Cabinet, and then he signed his approval. He says the official record was presented to him by Gen. Holt, and he says it was signed in his presence; that at that time no recommendation for the commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Surritt was attached to the papers. The recommendation of the sentence by the President was commenced on the next to the last page of the next sheet of averment, and finished on the other side of the same paper instead of only writing on one side of the sheet, (as in the other sheets, and this was done because there was no other sheet remaining,) and fastened to the document, presented it for his signature, as the document can now be found in the War Department as the recommendation for commutation. Mrs. Surritt's sentence follows all other matters, and is a conclusive document in the official report of the trial of Boone Pittman, who had access to the records and documents by permission. Mr. Stanton proposes making up the book. Everything appears except the recommendation of the court for the commutation of the sentence. Mr. Pittman says in the introductory of his book that it contains all the orders, findings, sentences, documents, etc., connected with the trial. It appears the papers were not presented to the Cabinet until *habere corpus* was made, and after the sentence by the President. The recommendation for commutation is not in the hand writing of Mr. Bingham, as alleged by some.

**THE OTHER SIDE.**—Now that the election is over and some few Conservatives have discharged negroes who voted the radical ticket, a great hue and cry is raised by the Brownlow journals in consequence, just as though a man did not have the right to employ whom he pleases. There are two or three sides to the question of "proscription for opinion's sake," as there is to all others wherein many persons and various interests are involved. At Union city, at which place Brownlow received a majority of votes cast, there resides a colored barber by the name Young, who is well-known as a man of considerable learning and wealth, and a staunch Conservative at that. Young, so we are reliably informed, had engaged upon a house which he was building, a white man named Venter. On the day of election Venter went to the polls and not only voted for Brownlow but electioneered for the radical ticket all day long. Next morning he repaired to the building and was soon busily engaged at work. Pretty soon Young sent a note to him, requesting that he come to his office immediately. Venter promptly reported, when the following conversation, in substance, took place:

Young.—You voted for Brownlow and against my best interests did you?  
Venter.—Yes, I voted for Brownlow.  
Young.—I know it very well, sir. Make out your account; I will not employ any man who votes for a party that robs the people of their rights. The settlement was made and Venter left in search of a bureau, we suppose. Young, me boy, may you live a thousand years and never grow old!

**TOLD THE TRUTH AT LAST.**—George Edgar G-i-r-i-sh-u-n, militiaist of Co. B, 1st Regiment State Guards, writing to a radical paper at Nashville, from Shelbyville, under date of August 1, says "there are but few white radical Unionists in Lincoln county," notwithstanding that county gave Brownlow seven or eight hundred majority! Of course the voting was done by negroes almost entirely, every one of whom had been wolfily duped by a few radical whites. The same thing, captain, can be said of every county in the State.

**The Election—Crimes, Frauds—"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose!"**

The election, so-called, which came off last Thursday one week ago, as a whole, was shameful in the extreme. For the sake of justice, be it said, there was a few places in the State where downright knavery and dogish tricks did not prevail, but it is true that the election of Brownlow was brought about by a systemized course of tyranny and arrogant exactions. In order to show how the radical ticket was "put through," we clip the following items from the local columns of our various exchanges, all of which go to show that meanness is no name for the actions of the radicals on the first of the present month. Freedom of speech! freedom of the press! freedom in America! freedom in Tennessee! Tennessee in the Union! freedom of the ballot, shame, mockery and disgrace!—Read the infamous record and hurl a withering curse upon the murderers of the people's liberties:

"No polls were open in the county other than those at this place. Corruption and fraud ran riot and rough shod over law and justice. The very father of lies would have fairly blushed to have witnessed the scenes of yesterday, and to have seen himself outdone in the downright barefaced lying. The most infamous falsehoods were told colored voters—their conservative tickets torn from them violently, and others placed in their hands. They were told, in several instances, that they would be killed if they failed to vote the Radical ticket, and that their certificates would never be of any more use to them if they voted for Etheridge; that they would again be made slaves, etc. Others were threatened with being driven from the county."

The scene at the polls in Memphis was disgusting; negroes ruled supreme. The editor of the Bulletin visited the voting places in the city and thus refers to what he saw:

"The white people, those unfortunate individuals who had been taboed on account of their color, were looking on curiously, from a distance, pretty much as they would look upon the realization of some Eastern tale in the Arabian Nights. We scanned the countenances of the dusky voters. Childish curiosity, and simplicity, stolid indifference, blank ignorance, wretchedness and crime were the main characteristics. And these were the voters of America, the men who are to be the future guardians of the constitutional liberties of these States, the lawgivers, and judges of a land of white men. We turned away sick at heart."

Speaking of the election in Knox county and the base acts of the registration officer, the Free Press says:

"Charley Morrow, the appointed commissioner of the Governor, although the whites had offered a reward for him, is found in East Knoxville, yesterday, filling up certificates for all the descendants of Ham that might apply to him for authority to vote. Yes, a negro from Georgia or from North Carolina or from Kentucky, no matter how short a time he may have lived here, could command a Carley's instant attention, although the white soldier who had served his country faithfully on many a battle-field, was unable to engage the 'Squire's' august attention."

In Lincoln county justice and fairness was unknown. The Fayetteville News says:

"John Cary, the Commissioner and candidate for a seat in the Legislature, which he is certain to displace, stands out in bold relief, a champion, head and shoulders above all the rest, in corruption, fraud and dishonesty. We charge upon him and—can prove it—that he has issued certificates to hundreds of negroes in this county who never applied for the same. He issued certificates to negroes whom he knew or had good cause to believe were under twenty-one years of age. He has issued certificates to negroes who had not been in the State long enough to entitle them, under the law, to them."

Alden, the Register for Davidson, has been placed under bond to appear at the next Criminal Court for issuing certificates to negroes unlawfully. Proof is positive against him.

It is useless to produce further evidence of radical knavery. No wonder Brownlow was elected, but thank God, he cannot rule forever.

**Tournament at Bolivar For The Benefit of Widows and Orphans.**

Last Thursday evening a number of gentlemen met in the counting room of Fleming Ussery & Co., and after mature deliberation, came to the unanimous conclusion that the Hardenman County auxiliary society to the Tennessee orphan asylum could be greatly aided in their work of charity by holding a grand tournament here during the coming fall season; consequently an organization, in part, was perfected, and the ball set in motion. The following gentlemen compose the list of officers so far chosen or appointed:

Col. M. T. Polk, president; Capt. A. T. McNeal, secretary and Treasurer; Capt. J. C. Fleming, chief marshal, M. R. Parish, G. M. Dugan, N. E. Hughes, assistant marshals; Judges—Gen. N. B. Forrest, Memphis; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Jackson; C. H. Anderson, J. J. Polk, Col. James Coleman, of Memphis, W. W. McCarley, Dr. J. S. Barford.

Orator of the Day, Assistants, Committee of Arrangements, Police, etc., are yet to be selected, and in order to complete the organization already so favorably begun, all persons who feel an interest in the welfare of destitute widows and orphans are earnestly requested to meet at the Court room on next Wednesday evening, at 3 o'clock, at which time a list of prizes will be selected, and rules and regulations adopted for the good government of the proposed tournament.

**GLORIOUS KENTUCKY.**—The election for governor and members of the State Legislature came off in Kentucky on the 5th inst., Helm, Democrat, was elected governor by at least 50 or 60 thousand majority over two opponents. The Democrats swept the State from east to west. It is claimed by the leading journals of that State that the miserable farce enacted in Tennessee on the first instant was worth Twenty thousand votes to the Democratic ticket of Kentucky! for her people were appalled at the outrages perpetrated here in the name of law and loyalty, and not wishing to share such a fate as we are now sustaining, her yeomanry came forth in all their strength, and by concert of action, carried the State by 60,000 majority.

**COMMERCIAL.**—New York, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady, sales of 1,200 bales at 28 1/2; Gold 140 1/2; Memphis, Aug. 9.—Cotton, sales of midlings at 22 cents and in fair demand; Gold buying, 139 1/2 silver, 130; corn 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.

**The Election as far as Heard From.**

We give below all the election returns as far as heard of. We shall keep the list updated until full returns are in, so that our readers may know, and become familiar with the names of the men who are to rule for ten years to come! The radicals elected eight Congressmen, an entire State Senate, and nearly every member of the Lower House of the Legislature. Robertson, Madison, Tipton, Hardeman, and possibly Coffee, have elected Conservative representatives.

To use the words of the Nashville Union and Dispatch, the only paper in the State that seems to be posted or desirous of reporting the election in full, "in some counties the approximate majority is reported in round numbers; in others the returns embrace the vote cast in only a few districts."

**EAST TENNESSEE.**

Anderson.....	1017	813
Bledsoe.....	.....	.....
Blount.....	.....	.....
Bradley.....	.....	815
Campbell.....	.....	.....
Carter.....	.....	1050
Claiborne.....	.....	.....
Cooke.....	.....	.....
Grainger.....	.....	738
Greene.....	.....	1213
Hamilton.....	.....	1050
Hancock.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	152	1993
Knox.....	1021	2881
McMinn.....	.....	906
Johnson.....	.....	.....
Meigs.....	.....	472
Monroe.....	.....	200
Polk.....	.....	200
Rhea.....	.....	.....
Roane.....	1394	.....
Sevier.....	84	317
Scott.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	1000
Sequitchee.....	13	102
Union.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	1055

**MIDDLE TENNESSEE.**

Bedford.....	918	1792
Cannon.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	413	235
Cheatham.....	58	207
Cumberland.....	.....	.....
Humphreys.....	1017	.....
Dickson.....	117	321
DeKalb.....	25	112
Fentress.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	182	702
Giles.....	100	1800
Humphreys.....	131	201
Hickman.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	520
Lawrence.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	.....	190
Macon.....	31	335
Maury.....	221	2442
Montgomery.....	546	1518
Overton.....	.....	.....
Rutherford.....	.....	288
Robertson.....	250	.....
Smith.....	278	993
Sumner.....	224	891
Stewart.....	.....	.....
Van Buren.....	.....	1105
Warren.....	409	1513
Wayne.....	.....	.....
White.....	158	402
Warren.....	6185	24,045

**WEST TENNESSEE.**

Benton.....	21	261
Dyer.....	46	326
Decatur.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	67	1342
Fayette.....	.....	165
Gibson.....	178	264
Hartman.....	605	446
Hardin.....	.....	.....
Haywood.....	266	956
Henderson.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	19	580
Lauderdale.....	.....	.....
McNairy.....	125	.....
Madison.....	35	120
Obion.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	2735	4419
Shelby.....	1209	175
Tipton.....	282	799
Weakley.....	.....	.....

**"LOYAL MILITIA."**

Detached Company B.....	22
At Johnsonville.....	39
At Fayetteville.....	33
.....	94

**RECAPITULATION.**

East Tennessee.....	1300	16,399
Middle Tennessee.....	6185	24,045
West Tennessee.....	5686	10,122
"Loyal Militia,".....	.....	94
.....	11,771	50,660
.....	.....	13,171

Brownlow's majority.....37,489

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

The following list embraces the names of the members elect to the Legislature as far as we have been able to learn:

**SENATORS.**  
1. Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan; P. C. Nelson.  
2. Hawkins, Hancock and Jefferson.  
3. Greene, Cooke, Sevier, and Blount; Stephen Mathews.  
4. Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell; D. W. C. Senter.  
5. Knox and Roane; R. P. Eaton.  
6. Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Overton; John Boles.  
7. Meigs, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe; Samuel Henderson.  
8. Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie; A. Cate.  
9. White, Jackson, and Macon;—Parker.  
10. Smith and Sumner; H. S. Patterson.  
11. Wilson and DeKalb; J. A. Fuson.  
12. Rutherford and Williamson; W. Y. Elliott.  
13. Bedford and Marshall; Wm. H. Wisener.  
14. Warren, Cannon, Coffey, Grundy, and Van Buren; John B. Rodgers.  
15. Franklin and Lincoln;—Wyatt.  
16. Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne.  
17. Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson; Joshua B. Frierson.  
18. Davidson; Eugene Cary.  
19. Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart;—Lyle.  
20. Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, and Henderson;—Wilson.  
21. Hardin, McNairy, and Hardeman; John Aldridge.  
22. Henry, Carroll, and Obion; C. Underwood.  
23. Gibson, Carroll, and Dyer; John Norman.  
24. Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton; J. R. McCall.  
25. Fayette and Shelby; W. J. Smith.

We have not learned the name of Senator elect from the sixteenth district, but he is a Radical. The Senate is therefore unanimously Radical.  
**REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Bedford: Geo. Thompson.  
Carroll:—Martin.

Carter: F. S. Singletary.  
Dickson:—Cagle.  
Fayette: J. O. K. Beves.  
Franklin: J. W. Brown.  
Gibson: J. E. McNaire.  
Greene: John B. White.  
Hamilton: John Anderson.  
Hancock: Joseph Baker.  
Hardeman: W. M. Johnson.  
Hawkins: W. H. Shepherd.  
Haywood: James A. Moore.  
Henry: J. W. Hurt.  
Hickman: J. E. Puckett.  
Jefferson: D. G. Thornburg.  
Johnson: H. P. Murphy.  
Knox: L. M. Mynatt.  
Lincoln: John Carey.  
Macon: W. H. Woodcock.  
Madison: W. G. Cockrill.  
Marion: R. S. Hamilton.  
Marshall:—Little.  
Maury:—Gilmer.  
McNairy: Elijah J. Hodges.  
Montgomery: Wm. Wines.  
Obion: Richard A. Hewitt.  
Roane: Thomas J. Macon.  
Robertson: John Woodard.  
Rutherford: Wm. Bosron.  
Smith: Thomas S. Hunt.  
Sullivan: John Welch.  
Sumner:—McKinley.  
Warren: L. L. Faulkner.  
Washington: Newton Hacker.  
Weakley: James A. Prestwood.  
Williamson:—McFall.  
Davidson: W. F. Prosser and T. A. Ker-hival.  
Shelby: T. A. Hamilton and M. T. Ryder.  
Wilson: W. L. Waters and—Cason.  
Carter and Johnson: Isaac A. Taylor.  
Greene, Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson, James Hale.  
Knox and Sevier: Chas. Imman.  
Anderson and Campbell: J. A. Doughty.  
Rhea, Bledsoe, Hamilton, and Sequatchie: Walker.  
Smith, Sumner, and Macon: Cass Williams.  
Davidson, Robertson, and Montgomery: Warren Jordan.  
Rutherford and Bedford: Robt. Galbreath.  
Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles:—Hamilton.  
Maury, Williamson, and Lewis:—Bean.  
Benton and Humphreys:—Brewer.  
Carroll, Gibson, Madison, and Henry: I. J. Rouch.  
Dyer and Lauderdale: W. T. Poston.  
Tipton, Shelby, and Fayette: F. S. Richards.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Hickory Valley, Tenn., by Dr. D. J. Newberry, Mr. JOHN W. SHERKILL, of Madison county, to Miss SARAH A. ROBINSON, eldest daughter of Col. Darius Robinson.

**DIED.**  
In Bolivar, on the morning of the 3d instant, MORES A., infant son of U. S. and L. E. Robertson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.  
In Bolivar, on Tuesday, July 26th, 1887, HESTER ANN, consort of J. Bart, aged 26 years and 10 months. Deceased C. L. L. of North Carolina, and had been a resident of this place for forty years.

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